VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 072314

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANKUR KUMAR JAIN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24-08-2019

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI - RAJINDER NAGAR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि गणित और खगोल विज्ञान प्राचीन भारत में बौद्धिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण अंग थे। इस संदर्भ में, इन क्षेत्रों में प्राचीन भारत के प्रमुख योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It is argued that mathematics and astronomy were an important part of intellectual development in ancient India. In this context, highlight the major contributions of ancient India to these areas. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans:- Various Indian philosophers and mathematicians in Ancient India wrote treaties on mathematics and astronomy, which exemplifies intellectual revolution of ancient India.

Major contributions

Scholar	Book	Contribution
Aryabhatta	Aryabhatiam	Geometry, eclipse, value of π, concept of zero
Bodhayan	Sulva sutra	area, pythagorans theorem.
Bhaskar I	Laghubhashya	Astronomy, planetary motion
Varahmihir	Brihatsamichta Panch siddantika	Helio centricism, Algebra, Geometry

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Brahmgupta	Brahmsputa siddantika	use of zero as a number, positive and negative numbers
Mahavir Acharya	Ganit sar sangraha	Solution of linear ~~differen~~ equation Algebra
Bhaskar II	Lilavati	Algebra, Numerical Analysis
madhavcharya		value of π, Infinite series

Ancient Indian mathematician left a rich legacy of scientific development which inspired further research in various field of mathematics and astronomy throughout the world.

2. भारत में ब्रिटिश और फ्रांसीसी व्यापारिक कंपनियों के मध्य व्याप्त प्रतिद्वंद्विता के संदर्भ में, फ्रांसीसी कंपनी के विरुद्ध अपने संघर्ष में ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की सफलता के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करने वाले कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the rivalries, which existed between the English and French trading companies in India, highlight the factors, which led to the success of the English East India Company in its struggle against the French. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans- French and English trading companies fought intensely to establish their supremacy and expand their influence in Indian subcontinent. In this struggle, English East India company emerged victorious.

Factors

(1) Naval supremacy :- French naval power was no match for British navy having large ship fleet.

(2) Competent Officials :- While english EIC has visionary Robert clive, incompetency of Dupleix hurt prospects of French.

(3) War in Europe:- British victory in Europe war (7 yr war) over french forced french troops to surrender in India.

(4) Domestic politics:- Britain was a democracy after glorious revolution while France had feudal monarchy facing internal challenges.

(4) Ownership of EIC:- while British EIC was privately owned, french EIC was owned by govt thus prone to political interference.

Due to these reasons, as well as British victory over Bengal in Battle of Plassey (1757), british EIC was able to defeat French EIC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र के आभ्यंतरीकरण और स्वदेशीकरण को अपने एक मुख्य उद्देश्य के रूप में देखा। इस कथन के संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न संगठनों और अलग-अलग नेताओं द्वारा अपनाई गई लोकतांत्रिक पद्धतियों की पहचान कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The early nationalist leaders saw the internalization and indigenization of political democracy as one of their main objectives. In context of the statement, identify the democratic practices adopted by organisations and individual leaders during the freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans. Early nationalist leaders focused their energy towards politicization and political education of masses to generate feeling of nationalism among them. In this, one of the main objective was internalization and indegenization of political democracy.

Democratic practice adopted by organisation

(1) Indian Association of calcutta (surendra nath Banerjee)

- mobilisation of masses
- organisation of debate and discussion on important national issue

(2) Indian National congress

- Participation of leaders from all parts of country
- ~~[illegible]~~ Election of chairman

- Resolution to not take up issue not accepted by any particular section (1887)
- Participation of women (Kadambini Ganguly)

Democratic practices adopted by leaders

(1) Dadabhai Naoroji :-

1.1 Formation of East India Association

1.2 Participation in election to tell British people about Indian plight

(2) Lokmanya Tilak

2.1 Use of Newspapers like Kesari, Marattha

2.2 Popular festivals like Shivaji Mahotsav for mass mobilization

Thus early nationalists adopted democratic practices like participation in political process, demand for democratic reforms and formation of democratic public opinion which built a strong foundation for mass based movement for later struggle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. वर्ष 1979 की ईरानी क्रांति के कारण क्या थे? इस क्रांति के परिणाम किस प्रकार आज भी प्रासंगिक बने हुए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What were the causes of the Iranian Revolution of 1979? In what ways do the consequences of this revolution remain relevant even today? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans. Iranian revolution took place in 1979 which led to overthrow of monarchy and establishment of Islamic republic.

Causes

(1) Economic causes

1.1 Economic hardships

1.2. Rising inflation and unemployment

1.3 Reduced oil export

(2) Social causes

1.1 Rising social stress on sectarian lines

1.2 Shia - Sunni conflict

(3) External events

1.1 Iran - Iraq war

1.2. Wahabism of Saudi Arabia

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Consequences for present

(1) Western Asia Geopolitics

1.1 unrest due to sectarian divide

1.2 continuation of conflict between saudi - Arabia and Iran

(2) Fuelling revolutionary movements

2.1 Iraq conflict, syria, yaman crisis

(3) Terrorism

3.1 used as proxy in ideological warfare

Thus Iranian revolution, 1979 had setup a platform for long term conflict and unrest in west Asia.

5. भारत में देशज शिल्प, साहित्यिक परंपराओं और पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणालियों पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Analyze the impact of globalization on indigenous craft, literary traditions and traditional knowledge systems in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans- Globalization, marked by increased interconnection and interaction between socio-economic and political sphere of nations, have impacted indigenous craft and literary traditions in many ways.

Area	Impact
① Indigenous craft	Positive :- ① Increased outreach to global market eg- Madhubani paintings ② Formalization as an economic activity Negative :- ① Reduced interest of local population ② Incorporation of western ideas (cultural pollution)
② Literary traditions	Positive :- ① Increased western interest eg- research in sanskrit ② Platform for popularization

Negative :- ① onslaught of English
② Apathy of young generation towards traditional languages
③ Employability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Traditional knowledge

Positive :- ① wider sharing leading to further research
② Efforts to preservation
eg CSIR - TKDL

Negative :- ① use of IPR by western institutions
② No benefit sharing with locals

Thus, there is a urgent need for policy intervention to preserve, protect and sustain traditional knowledge systems, literature and craft.

way forward
① Programme for indegenous research
② use of technology eg :- e-commerce in vindhaya Herbals

6. हाल के वर्षों में किशोर अपराधवृत्ति ने मीडिया का अत्यधिक ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। किशोरों को अपराध की ओर ले जाने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में, किशोर अपराधियों के पुनर्वास संबंधी और सुधारात्मक उपायों के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Juvenile delinquency has attracted much media attention in recent years. What are the factors that drive the juveniles towards crime? In this context, state the significance of rehabilitative and reformative measures for juvenile delinquents. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Juvenile delinquency i.e. children in conflict with law has increased in recent years.

Factors

① Economic factors

1.1 Poverty

1.2 low standard of living

1.3 lack of basic amenities

② social factors

1.1 Inadequate attention by parents

1.2 low education (out of school children)

1.3 Impact of surroundings (influence of anti social elements)

③ Individual factors

1.1 Mental health :- depression

1.2. Feeling of isolation

④ Technological factors

1.1 overuse of internet

1.2 Availability of pornography

Significance of rehabilitative and reformative measures

(1) Reformative measures like correction homes reduces feeling of isolation, provide counselling and develop understanding about importance of adherance to law.

(2) Rehabilitative measures
- Provide better education and health
- Enabling environment to develop capacity to lead dignified life
- skills to earn livelihood in respected manner
- develop self-belief and self confidence

Therefore, rehabilitation and reformation must form the core of strategy to tackle challenge of delinquency so that we dont loose a potential asset for nation due to failure of society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. भारत में जनजातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जनजातियों के स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों में सुधार लाने हेतु एक रोडमैप का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the health challenges that tribals are facing in India, suggest a roadmap to improve the health indicators of the tribals. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans. Tribal health is facing many challenges like :-

① High IMR and MMR

② Triple burden of disease

- Non communicable eg. obesity, drugs
- communicable eg. Malaria
- Genetic eg. Sickle cell anemia

③ low awareness

④ weak health infrastructure

Roadmap

① Health infra

② Human ressource

③

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. भारत में कृषि आधारित प्रमुख उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण प्रतिरूप का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर इनके गुणक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Give an account of the geographical distribution pattern of major agro-based industries in India. Also, explain their multiplier effect on rural economy. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. भारत में शहरी जल निकायों की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और परिणामी निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the reasons and resultant implications of disappearance of urban water bodies in India. Mention some of the steps which can be taken in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने में ओशन आयरन फर्टिलाइजेशन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका को स्पष्ट करते हुए, वृहद् पैमाने पर इसे अपनाने से जुड़ी चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explaining the role that Ocean Iron Fertilization can play in the fight against climate change, discuss the concerns associated with its large-scale adoption. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारत में बड़ी संख्या में भाषाएँ संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न हैं। किसी भाषा के लुप्त होने के कारणों और निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न भाषाओं के संरक्षण संबंधी उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In India a vast number of languages are potentially endangered. Discuss the reasons and implications of disappearance of a language. Also, suggest measures to preserve potentially endangered languages. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans According to People's linguistic survey of India, more than 400 languages are facing a threat of extinction in next 25 years. It will be a huge loss to linguistic diversity of India.

Reasons

(1) Social reasons

1.1 Increased migration has reduced number of indigenous people in community

1.2 urbanization has led to loss of regional identity and emergence of new cosmopolitan identity

1.3 Apathy of new generation towards local language

1.4 Globalization of English

(2) Economic reasons

2.1 Modern employment opportunities demand proficiency in English

2.2 Reduced literary interest in vernacular languages

(3) Political reasons

3.1 Non implementation of A 350-A to provide instructions in mother tounge

3.2 Lack of incentives to scholars for research in traditional languages

Implications

① loss of rich cultural heritage
eg. we lost 250 languages in last 50 yrs

② Reduced diversity and increased homogenisation

③ loss of scientific temper as diversity in linguistic skills boost ~~tongt~~ cognitive development

④ linguistic colonalization by English language

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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⑤ Identity crisis for tribal community

⑥ loss of traditional knowledge developed / acquired through centuries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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measures

① Policy measures
- Promote research
- Intensify efforts to conserve
- organise seminars, festivals like Adivasi literature festival

② Institutional measures
- introduce courses in traditional languages
- separate commission for development of indigenous language

③ Technology
- digitization and dissemination of literature eg Bharatvani project
- use of AI, Big data

To promote interest of young generation effective implementation of Article 350-A, 3 language formula and Ek Bharat shreshta Bharat holds the key.

12. यद्यपि अंग्रेजों ने विधि के शासन पर आधारित न्यायिक प्रणाली की स्थापना की थी, तथापि व्यवहार में यह प्रणाली कई कमियों से ग्रसित थी। 1793 और 1833 के मध्य के घटनाक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While the British established a judicial system based on the rule of law, in practice this system suffered from numerous drawbacks. Analyze keeping in mind the developments between 1793 and 1833. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans British replaced the judicial system, based on personal laws of various communities. by establishing a codified legal framework administered by regular courts. such judicial system based on rule of law, had following features:-

① Codification of laws

② Replaced community courts and other informal justice delivery system by courts administered by qualified judges

③ Equality before law irrespective of caste, class, gender etc

④ British officials were also brought under their jurisdiction for their personal acts

⑤ Proportionality of punishment

But in practice, this system suffered from numerous drawbacks.

(1) Lack of understanding in European judges about local customs and traditions

(2) Reliance on religious scholars like Qazis for interpretation of law

(3) Multiplicity of legal framework as persian law replaced by IPC, CrPC only after 1833

(4) Corruption among officials led to denial of justice for poor and disadvantaged sections

(5) Delayed and costly remedy

(6) European subjects could not be tried by indian judges

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Accessibility of legal system
eg. circuit courts only in 4 cities

(8) over burdened district magistrate

(9) No separation of judiciary from executive

Thus in practice, rule of law was not completely followed but it was definitely an advancement from earlier system which was based on whims and fancies of ruler.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमिक विकास की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने इन रियासतों के लोगों को कैसे प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Trace the evolution of British policy towards the princely states in India. How did the freedom movement impact the people of these princely states? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans British policy evolved through various phases towards princely states-

① struggle for equality from position of subordination (1750 – 1765)

- Tried to secure concessations
- After Battle of Buxar (1764) got diwani rights in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa
- Emerged as major political power

② Policy of ring fencing (1765 – 1813)

- used by warren hastings to secure possessions of British EIC
- Fought with Hyderabad and Mysore
- wellesley's subsidiary alliance was extension of ring fencing where British took control over external affair of princely state ~~eg~~ Awadh, Hyderabad

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Policy of subordinate isolation (1813-1857)

- Imperial desires to annex states
- increased interference in internal affairs
- "Paramountcy" theory began to evolve
- Doctrine of lapse used by Dalhousie for annexation of Jhansi, satara etc

④ Policy of subordinate union (1857 - 1935)

- Aftermath of 1857, annexation was abondoned
- New policy was to punish or depose
- Parmountcy :- prince ruled their states not as matter of right but as representative of crown
- British regents turned from diplomats to executive
- Curzon's Policy of patronage and intrusive surveillance

⑤ Policy of equal federation (1935 - 1947)

- envisaged as equal partners in administration
- did not come into effect

Impact of freedom movement

(1) Initially did not affect much because:-

1.1 despotic nature of rulers

1.2 large scale illiteracy and poverty

(2) slowly political ideas spread in princely states through individual efforts

1.1 led to demand of democratic reforms

1.2 increased consciousness of british control over state policy

1.3 Rise in feeling of nationalism

(3) Movement like Prajamandal started in princely state but not acheived much success due to violent methods

(4) After 1937, congress adopted resolution to support cause of people of princely states.

(5) During Quit India movement, Alwar and Kashmir had civil rights movements

Thus nationalist movement led to political education of masses and made them demand political unification in independent nation of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए जिनमें 1972 का शिमला समझौता हस्ताक्षरित हुआ था। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह भारत के लिए एक गंवाया हुआ अवसर था। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Simla agreement was signed in 1972. Mentioning its important provisions, discuss whether it was a lost opportunity for India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Simla agreement was signed in 1972 between Prime ministers of India and Pakistan to resolve conflict amicably.

Circumstances

① civil war in Eastern Pakistan and liberation movement of Bangladesh

② Indian support to cause of Bangladesh

③ Increased pressure from international community

④ USA supporting Pakistan and Russia supporting India

⑤ liberation of Bangladesh, ceasefire and surrender of Pakistani troops

Provisions

① Immediate ceasefire

② Resolution of bilateral issues like Border dispute in Kashmir without outside intervention

③ Restoration of frontier to pre 1971 position

④ conversion of disputed border in kashmir as line of control

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lost opportunity

No

① Reduction in conflict along border

② Partially settled dispute by recognition of international border

③ Pakistan accepted that kashmir is a bilateral issue

④ Reduced outside influence

⑤ Avoid being sucked into cold war

Yes

① Had better negotiating position

② Could have traded advances made on punjab front against Pakistan occupied kashmir

③ Lost an opportunity to settle dispute once and for all

④ didnot stop Pakistan fuelled insurgency

In Shimla agreement, India showed a benevolent attitude so that both nation can resolve dispute amicably and enjoy peace and development. But it was not reciprocated by Pakistan which started using terrorism as state policy to fuel unrest in Kashmir.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन हेतु उत्तरदायी प्रतिकर्ष और अपकर्ष कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि यह भारत में शहरी संक्रमण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
State the push and pull factors responsible for internal migration in India. Also examine how it is impacting urban transition in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans According to Economic Survey 2017-18, India has 139 mn migrant population and every year 9 mn people migrate internally.

Push factors

① Economic factors
1.1 Poverty and unemployment
1.2 Agrarian distress

② social factor
1.1 hierarchical society leading to exploitation of certain sections
1.2 social boycott, untouchability

③ Civil amenities
1.1 lack of education and health facilities
1.2 weak infrastructure :- water, housing, sanitation

④ Other factors

4.1 Natural disasters like flood, draught, landslide

4.2 Administrative policies like Big projects, dam construction

Pull factors

① Economic factors

1.1 Better employment opportunities

② Civic amenities

1.1 Avenue for education, health

1.2 Housing, transportation

③ Social factors

1.1 Prospects of upward social mobility

1.2 secular and liberal outlook

④ Better governance

Impact on urban transition

(1) Rising number of towns :-

As per census 2011 :- 9041 towns

urban population :- 31.75% to become 40% by 2030

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Economy:- Availability of cheap labour fuelling economic growth

(3) slum proliferation:- 17% urban population living in slums

(4) Infrastructural stress:- limited capacity to provide for rising demand of housing etc

(5) skewed nature of urbanisation:- concentration in few million plus cities like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta

(6) other effects:- deteriorating environment, rising crimes

This phenomenon has been called as hidden and messy urbanisation which has created long term issue for urban areas. There is an urgent need for policy and programs like smart city, AMRUT etc to facilitate planned and regulated urbanisation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के निम्नस्तरीय प्रदर्शन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। कुछ परिवार नियोजन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें जनन स्वास्थ्य परिणामों में सुधार लाने एवं परिवार कल्याण की प्राप्ति के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Examine the factors responsible for poor performance of family planning programme in India. Suggest some family planning strategies, which can be adopted for improving reproductive health outcomes and achieving family welfare. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Family planning programmes were started to control rising population which created serious pressure on limited state resources. But as per UN report, India will become most populus country by 2027 showing that family planning programs have not achieved desired success.

Factors responsible

① Economic factors

1.1 Poverty :- incentivise increase size of labour in household

1.2 ~~[illegible]~~ lack of access to resources and facilities (health)

② social factors

2.1 customs and traditions :- son meta preference

2.2 Early marriage :- frequent and longer duration of pregnancy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Administrative factors

3.1 lack of awareness about programmes and policies

3.2 Ineffective implementation of laws and policies like Bigamy, PCPNDT

④ Health and education

4.1 Illiteracy and lack of agency to women

4.2 Poor reprsductive health infra

4.3 low level of vasectomy

Family planning strategies

①. community level intervention using ASHA, ANM to

- generate awareness about benefits of small family sizes
- distribution of family planning kit
- Better maternal and child health care

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Increase choice of contraceptives both injectable and oral eg. Chhaya, Antaral

③ disincentivise large family size
eg. Restriction on number of children for public employment

④ under Awareness about family planning through campaigns
Eg. Hum do Humare do, To Kare Apne bachho se pyar wo Kare theen saal intzar

⑤ women empowerment through education, employment will increase their agency and voice about reproductive decisions.

Effective implementation of laws and policies holds the key for family control.

17. पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाएं गरीबी का अनुभव एक भिन्न रूप में और अधिक तीव्रता से करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में गरीबी के स्त्रीकरण में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस समस्या से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Women experience poverty differently and more acutely as compared to men. In this context, explain the socio-economic factors, which contribute to feminization of poverty in India. How can this problem be tackled? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Impact of poverty on women varies from men as generally they have less voice and control over resources and have large responsibility over household management.

Feminization of poverty

social factors
- discrimination in availability of health and education
- Early marriage and loss of autonomy
- low skills and non recognition of productive works
- vulnerability due to subordinate position, exploitation
- Burden of dual responsibility lead to break in professional career

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic factors
- unequal wages
- low employment opportunities
- concentration in few sectors will low income
- feminization of agriculture
- workplace safety and basic amenities hinder participation

Suggestion

① Capacity building
(1) Education and vocational training
(2) Better health facilities

② Economic participation
(1) Promotion of entrepreneurship
eg MUDRA stand up India
(2) Increase safety system
eg Maternity Benefit Act, Prohibition of sexual harassment at work place act

③ Reduce discrimination

(1) Control child marriage

(2) Incentivise diversity at workplace to eliminate glass ceiling

(3) Agriculture reforms

There is a need for holistic approach consisting of multi sectoral intervention and convergence of efforts to reduce poverty among women.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत में क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं के अस्तित्व हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को उदाहरण सहित रेखांकित कीजिए। इन्हें दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Giving examples, highlight the reasons behind existence of regional disparities in India. Suggest some strategies to address them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Regional disparity implies inequality among various regions in socio-economic indicators.

Reasons

① Demographic reason :- Mostly backward regions have high population. Eg Bihar, UP

② social factors :- diverse society, stress among communities
eg. North east region has multi ethnic society

③ Geographical factors :- lack of resources, poor connectivity, difficult terrain
eg Himalayan states

④ Administrative policies :- unequal distribution of resources, discriminatory policies
eg Darjeeling, vidarbha etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

strategies

(1) Creation of separate states
If it leads to development to particular region and administratively viable
eg. Telangana etc

(2) Tax incentivization to promote investment

(3) Handholding in terms of special package, directed schemes

(4) Effective implementation of 73rd / 74th constitutional amendment to decentralize development

(5) Invest in social capital and strengthen law and order

(6) convergence and cooperation
eg. Aspirational districts

It is necessary to reduce regional disparity so that sustainable and inclusive development can be achieved.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारतीय मानसून को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इसकी भविष्यवाणी करना क्यों कठिन है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting different factors affecting Indian monsoon, explain why it is difficult to predict it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Monsoon is seasonal reversal of winds which has large impact on local climate

Factors affecting Indian monsoon

1. Position of ITCZ
2. Position of 2nd equatorial trough
3. south branch of sub tropical Jet stream
4. Easterly Jet stream
5. El-Nino / La-Nina
6. Indian ocean dipole
7. Madan-Julian oscillation

Difficulty in prediction

1. Multiplicity of factors affecting monsoon

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Impact of local, regional and global events

③ High variability in time and spatial distribution

④ complex nature of phenomenon like El-Nino

⑤ lack of effective technology in terms of prediction model

In recent years, IMD has switched to dynamic model of prediction which is more accurate.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. उन परिस्थितियों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए जिनमें उष्ण कटिबंधीय और बहिरुष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवात उत्पन्न होते हैं, आगे बढ़ते हैं, पूर्ण विकसित होते हैं और समाप्त होते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Differentiate between the conditions in which tropical and extra-tropical cyclones originate, move, mature and decay. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans:-

Differences between tropical and extra-tropical cyclone

Conditions	Tropical	extra-tropical
① location	b/w 10°-15° N and 10°-15° S	b/w 30°-60° N
② originate	over ocean	can be land or ocean
③ move	east to west	west to east
④ condition	convectional	frontal
⑤ mature	due to addition of vapour	due to movement of front
⑥ Rain	Torrential rain in short span	long time rainfall
⑦ Decay	after landfall	after frontolysis

(8) Predictability difficult easy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

SE

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 072314

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANKUR KUMAR JAIN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24-08-2019

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre DELHI : RAJINDRA NAGAR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के अपने गुण और दोष हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bringing higher judiciary under the ambit of RTI has its own merits and demerits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Right to information Act was passed to bring transparency and accountability as supreme court in SP Gupta case has said that Right to know is a fundamental right under Article 19.

Bringing judiciary under RTI

Merits

(1) Improve transparency in justice delivery system

(2) Increase credibility of administrative process eg- Appointment through collegium.

(3) strengthen faith of citizens in higher judiciary

(4) Higher judiciary is a public authority under section 2 of RTI

(5) sovereignty of people emphasises that every institution be accountable to citizen

(6) uphold constitutionalism and rule of law

De - merits

(1) may burden judiciary with excessive and previous queries

(2) make judges susceptible to populist pressure

(3) May compromise autonomy and independence of Judiciary

(4) RTI can be misused by vested interest

(5) SC has its own rules for bringing ~~FRAS~~ transparency

way forward

(1) can bring administrative function under RTI

(2) making minutes of meeting of collegium public and televised reporting of constitutional cases is a good start.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारत में अधिकरणों ने न केवल कुछ ऐसी समस्याओं को दोहराया है जिनसे हमारी न्यायपालिका ग्रसित रही है, अपितु कुछ और समस्याओं को जोड़ा भी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Tribunals in India have not just replicated some of the problems that our judiciary suffers from but added a few more. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Tribunals are setup under Article 323A and 323B to provide quick and cost effective justice.

Replication of old problems

① Huge pendency of cases across tribunal :- more than 50 lakhs

② vancancies in various tribunals

③ No time limit for giving verdict

④ Lack of capacity/ experience in members

⑤ Accessibility :- most of tribunals based in Delhi

Added new problems

(1) Appeal against their award lies before HC after L. Chandra Kumar case

(2) Non compliance of verdicts

(3) Against separation of power as appointed by executive

(4) Representation of experts is less:- mostly filled with ex-bureaucrats

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Relevance of tribunals

(1) follow Principle of Natural justice

(2) can effectively handle issues of technical nature

(3) complement formal judiciary by reducing burden

Suggestion

(1) uniformity in service conditions and other administrative matter

(2) separate commission for appointment in tribunals independent from executive

(3) Timelines for award, more benches and fill vacancies

Finance bill, 2017 has tried to rationalise tribunals.

3. संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Parliamentary privileges are not always used for the aims they were intended to serve. In this context, discuss the need for codification of these privileges in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Parliamentary privileges originated under ~~Act~~ British constitution to secure and maintain independence authority and dignity of Parliament.

Source of privileges
- Constitution (A102, 191)
- Parliamentary laws
- Rules and regulations of houses
- Judicial interpretation
- Parliamentary convention

Need for codification

(1) Misuse of privileges to penalize constructive criticism (violative of Article 19)

Eg:- TN assembly penalise The Hindu's editor

(2) Doctrine of proportionality:- Excessive penality

imposed like imprisonment
eg:- Karnataka assembly against two scribes

(3) Doctrine of separation of power:-
As parliament (speaker / chairman) function as judicial officer.

(4) Lack of clarity on what constitute breach of privilege
eg- used for cases of defamation which can be solved through judicial system

How codification will help
① Bring clarity and reduce ambiguity
② Maintain balance between independence of member / house and freedom of speech of citizens

Privileges should be used for maintaining freedom but not to take away liberty. We should follow example of Australia which has codified privileges in 1987.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. एक मत यह भी है कि राज्यपाल का पद अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो चुका है और इसे समाप्त किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
There is a point of view that the office of Governor has outlived its relevance and needs to be abolished. Critically examine in the current context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Constitution provides for office of governor under Article 154 as a nominal head of state executive.

Relevance of Governor

(1) works as binding agent between centre and state

(2) lynchpin of state executive

(3) maintain stability and ensure constitutionality in functioning of state government

(4) As an agent of centre helps fulfill centre's responsibility towards state

Criticism

(1) Partisan role eg: calling party with less seats to form govt (Goa)

(2) increased politicization of office

(3) dismissal of state govt without giving a chance to prove majority in house eg:- Arunachal pradesh

(4) Forums for cooperations between centre and states can be utilised for effective control eg:- NITI Aayog

Given the constitutional nature of office and significance importance in federal scheme there is need to restore sanctity of august office.

suggestion

① sarkaria commission :- consultation with chief minister while appointment be provided for in constitution.

② M.M. Punchi commission :- appointment of eminent personality not too involved in politics in recent past

③ security of tenure by providing for impeachment as process of removal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. क्या सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश, भारत में नौकरशाही की प्रभावी कार्य पद्धति में बाधक चुनौतियों को दूर करने का अचूक समाधान है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Is lateral entry in civil services the panacea to address the challenges, which hamper the effective functioning of bureaucracy in India? Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Recently, UPSC has recommended 9 candidates for post of Joint-secretaries in various departments through lateral entry.

challenges of bureaucracy

① lack of expertise to deal with new challenges like automation etc
② Red tapism
③ status quoist attitude
④ Rise in corruption
⑤ lack of competition has brought inefficiency
⑥ security of tenure and promotion based on seniority disincentivise innovation

Lateral entry :- A panacea

① will bring expertise through specialists

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Increased competition will reduce bureaucratic inertia

③ More diverse policy inputs

④ will work as feedback mechanism

⑤ increase efficiency and effectiveness

Limitations

① vulnerability to crony capitalism

② Temporary / contractual nature of job will reduce accountability

③ Lack of field experience

④ unawareness about rules - regulations of bureaucratic functioning

⑤ Dont have 360° view of policy implications

way forward

① Training of career bureaucrats to increase specialisation

② long tenure in clusters of ministries having similar / related work to develop expertise

③ lateral entry in departments which require innovative thinking / expertise

6. केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (CSS) के प्रति राज्यों की शिकायतों को रेखांकित करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि सरकार ने किस प्रकार इन योजनाओं को तर्कसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the grievances of states towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), explain how the government has sought to rationalise these schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans centrally sponsored schemes are schemes propounded by centre but implemented by states with financial responsibility shared by both

Grievance of states

① one size fits all approach :- lack of flexibility to suit local needs

② Rising fiscal burden on stressed state finances

③ Expenditure tied with CSS reduces states only as implementing agency of centre

④ Direct transfer to implementing agency bypassing state against federalism

steps taken

① Group of chief minister chaired by chandrababu Naidu has given scheme for rationalisation accepted by centre

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New framework of CSS

Core of core (6)
- Financing – same as earlier
- eg. NSAP
- compulsory

Core schemes
- Financing: 90:10 (SCS), 60:40
- compulsory
- eg. PMAY

Optional (2)
- Financing 90:20 (SCS), 50:50
- optional
- eg. BADP

② Reduced number of CSS

③ optional schemes providing flexibility to states

④ asked ministeries to develop optional component ~~out~~ while formulating schemes

⑤ Increased devolution after 14th FC :- 42%

Recently, 15th FC under NK Singh asked for further rationalisation. A committee under NITI Aayog vice chairman has been setup for further rationalisation.

7. प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (PMJAY) का भली-भांति शुभारंभ हो चुका है और यह योजना बहुत सारी संभावनाएँ रखती है, हालांकि इसे सफल होने के लिए कई चुनौतियों को दूर करना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has begun well and holds a lot of promise, however it needs to address multiple challenges to become a success. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans PMJAY is a flagship scheme which envisages to provide quality and affordable healthcare to poor people and reduce their vulnerability to health induced poverty.

PMJAY
- NHAS :- 5 lakh/yr insurance to ≥10 cr household on family floater basis
- Health and wellness centre :- 1.5 lakh centres to provide maternal and child healthcare, screening and diagnostic services as well as free drugs

Significance

① A steps towards universal health coverage

② cooperative federalism :- flexibility to states in implementation

③ will reduce out of pocket expenditure (60%)

④ Promote equity and distributive justice

⑤ Holistic approach towards health through health and wellness centre

⑥ Help in achieving sustainable development goal - 1, 5, 6, 10 etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

(1) Reluctance of private hospital to join

(2) Many states have not joined the schemes

(3) Does not cover outpatient services

(4) Need effective administration to check frauds

(5) Need to increase budgetary allocation

Way forward

① Use of technology to digitalise health records

② strengthen PHC to promote preventive healthcare

③ Better Governance framework for effective implementation of scheme

PMJAY holds the key to reduce health vulnerability of poor.

8. ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, संसद द्वारा इसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting its key features, examine the need for the passage of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill by the Parliament at the earliest. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans- Transgender persons (Protection of Rights) Bill was recently introduced in parliament which aims to reduce discrimination and ensure effective protection of rights of transgender persons.

Key features

① wider definition :- Any person whose perceived sense of gender does not match assigned gender at birth has been called transgender.

② Prohibited discrimination :- right to shared household, access to education, health and welfare services
- Penalty for violation of provision

③ welfare measures :- increased access to health service, HIV/AIDS screening

④ Recognition :- as separate gender for service delivery (certification by DM)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance

① Reduce discrimination (A15) and bring dignity (A21)

② Ensure their effective participation in society and economy

③ Promote gender justice

④ Reduce social stigma and mainstream transgender

⑤ in line with SC judgement in NALSA case

Limitations

① No provision for reservation

② DM certification against right to self determination

The bill is a progressive legislation There is a need to remove anomalies by sending it to standing committee so that inputs of transgender society can be incorporated.

9. बदलते समय के साथ भारत की अपने प्रवासियों के साथ संलग्नता भी परिवर्तित हुई है। प्रवासियों से संबद्ध सरकार की नीतियों के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

With changing times India's engagement with its diaspora has also undergone a change. Explain in the context of government policies on diaspora. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Indian diaspora plays a crucial role in forwarding India's foreign policy interests.

change in diaspora policy

(1) Initial phase :- there was no effective engagement with diaspora as it was perceived to be foreign national.

(2) After 1970s :- diaspora engagement started but on a very limited scale. Focus was only as source of remittance.

(3) In 2000s :- department of overseas affairs was created. PIO and OCI card schemes were rolled out to effectively engage with diaspora.

This changed attitude was mainly due to LPG reforms which increased our connectivity with other countries.

(a) In recent years, diaspora has assumed great significance in foreign policy as India has increased global engagement through bilateral and multilateral forums.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

It is evidant from:-

(1) Diaspora meet during foreign visit
(2) organisation of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas
(3) Schemes like Taro Apna desh, boosting tourism, investment opportunities

that we consider our 11 mn strong diaspora as strategic asset. The crucial role of diaspora in India-US nuclear deal is an evidence of this fact

10. इसकी विशाल संभावनाओं के बावजूद, भारत के लिए RCEP से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Despite its immense potential, the challenges associated with RCEP for India cannot be ignored. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans RCEP is a regional trade partnership pact being negotiated between ASEAN countries and its 6 FTA partners.

Potential

(1) RCEP accounts for >30% of global GDP and >40% of global trade

(2) large market potential

(3) will boost growth and exports

(4) Increase service export where we have strength

(5) will help in reduce trade deficit and current account deficit

challenges

(1) will open domestic market to china L already has huge trade deficit

(2) cheap chinese goods will make indian manufacturers suffer

(3) Impact on agriculture and allied activities :- due to competitive advantage

of Australia and New Zealand

(4) may lead losses of MSME sector

(5) other issues like :-

(1) subsidy

(2) data localisation

(3) e-commerce

(4) movement of skilled professionals

These issues need to tackled keeping in mind long term interests of domestic economy.

way forward

① effectively engage with stakeholders to secure early harvest package

② promote effective safeguards to reduce negative fallouts of pact on domestic economy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. राजनीतिक स्तर पर भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण पर्याप्त सफल रहा है, हालांकि राजकोषीय और प्रशासनिक मोर्चों पर प्रगति कई अड़चनों से बाधित रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Decentralisation in India has been fairly successful at the political level, however on the fiscal and administrative fronts progress is marred by several bottlenecks. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans After 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment act, indian polity has effectively become a decentralized polity with participation of citizens in grass-root democracy.

But fiscal and administrative decentralisation has not achieved equal success.

Fiscal decentralisation

(1) Implies devolution of more funds to PRIs / ULBs

(2) control on expenditure and regular source of revenue

Bottle necks

(1) unwillingness of states to devolve more funds

(2) Many states did not constitute state finance commission

(3) Most of the transfer are tied with state schemes

(4) Lack of capacity of PRI/ULBs to realise potential revenue eg economic survey (2017) :- Bengaluru/ Jaipur realise only 5-20% of property tax.

(5) Para statal agencies and SPVs

Administrative decentralisation

(i) Involves devolution of functions

(ii) Planning and implementation of welfare schemes

Bottlenecks

(1) Non availability of professional human resources

(2) Large scale illiteracy in rural areas

(3) use of parastatal agencies for various functions

(4) Non accountability of officials to Gram sabha

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

suggestion

① Devolution of subjects enumerated in 11th and 12th schedule

② capacity building through training

③ Constitution of SFC and following its recommendations in spirit

④ Participatory planning eg: village panchayat development plan (VPDP)

⑤ use of technology to increase revenue eg GIS, GPS for land revenue

Fund, Function and function areas should be devolved for effective decentralization in spirit of constitution.

12. दल-बदल कानून के प्रावधानों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया गया है और इनकी नियमित रूप से गलत व्याख्या की गई है। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, दल-बदल कानून को मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law have been repeatedly violated and are routinely misinterpreted. Examine. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the Anti-Defection Law. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Constitution under schedule 10th provide for anti-defection law to promote party discipline and reduce corruption in political life.

Provisions of anti-defection law

① Applicability

(1) Elected party members — If joins other party / votes contrary to directions or abstain from voting

(2) Independently elected member — If joins any political party

(3) Nominated member — if joins any political party, 6 months after nomination

② Exception

(1) speaker

(2) Merger :- when 2/3rd members join other party

③ deciding authority :- speaker/ chairperson

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Repeated violation and misinterpretation

Reasons :-

(1) No suo-motu power with speaker/ chairperson to take cognizance

(2) No time limit for deciding

(3) Lack of capability with speaker/ chairperson (as pointed out by former speaker somnath chatarjee)

(4) Exception of merger has been used for large scale horse-trading

Recent example :- Karnataka assembly, Goa assembly

Measures to strengthen

(1) Removal of exception of 2/3rd merger

(2) whips be issued only for substantive

issues impacting stability of government

(3) create space for freedom of speech and expression of individual members

(4) Issue can be decided by election commission

(5) time limit for deciding on issue of defection

It is necessary to remove anomalies from anti-defection law to find a balance between party discipline and member's freedom of speech, so that they can effectively participate in debate and discussion of national importance, strengthening democracy.

प्रत्यीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया कठोरता और लचीलेपन के बीच मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण करती है। तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The amendment process for the Indian Constitution follows a middle path between rigidity and flexibility. Comment in comparative perspective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Indian constitution is a living, organic and dynamic entity which evolves with time as per need of citizens.

Amendment process :- 3 processes

(1) A368 :- provides for 2 type of amendment:

1.1 provisions requiring majority of house and $\frac{2}{3}$rd majority of present and voting

Eg:- various articles like related to legislature

1.2 provisions require special majority of both houses as well as approval of at least half of states

Eg: Federal provisions like division of legislative power (7th schedule), Article 368 itself.

(2) Outside Article 368:- can be amended through simple majority of both houses

eg:- Rules and procedures, schedule 5 and schedule 6.

Thus amending process is a blend of rigidity and flexibility.

Rigidity	Flexibility
(1) Necessary to maintain federal character	(1) To ensure effective and fast decision making
(2) Involves provisions which will have wider impact on federal equilibrium eg: schedule 7	(2) articles which dont significantly impact federal system eg- No of puisine judges in SC
(3) Act as check on authority of parliament	(3) Provide parliament flexibility to tackle rising challenges eg- Article (3) and (4)
(4) Ensure constitutional supremacy	(4) Provide for necessary headroom for parliament

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

such scheme of amendment has been adopted from south African constitution. It suits the constitutional scheme of federal polity and had been functioning well as evident from 7100 amendments done to constitution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. अंतर-राज्य विवादों के निपटान में भारतीय संघवाद की संस्थागत संरचना की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Assess the effectiveness of the institutional architecture of Indian federalism in settling inter-state disputes. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans :- Federalism is not a static concept but a functional arrangement based on cooperation. In such arrangement disputes may arise due to difference of opinion.

Institutional architecture for dispute resolution

① Supreme court ← original and exclusive jurisdiction on federal disputes

② Tribunals :- like inter state river water dispute tribunal A 262 to deal with specific issues

③ Inter state council (A 263) :- to resolve disputes amicably through negotiation

④ NITI Aayog:- to strengthen coordination and cooperation between states and union ministeries

⑤ GST council (A 279-A) :- to deal with disputes arising from GST law

Effectiveness

① supreme court has time and again interpreted constitution to resolve disputes effectively. eg: Karnataka-TN over Kaveri

② Inter state river water disputes had been resolved in few instances.
eg: Krishna water dispute

③ NITI has emerged a successful platform of cooperative federalism.

④ GST council has been successful in building consensus on one nation one indirect tax.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Limitation

(1) Irregular meeting :- ISC has met only 11 times in 28 years

(2) Lack of mandate :- NITI, ISC

(3) Non acceptability of award :- only 3 awards of river water tribunals were accepted.

(4) Large delay :- Kabi bcas dispute has not been resolved after 30 years.

Suggestions

(1) ISC be given mandate for resolving dispute through consultation under A 263(1).

(2) Permanent inter state council

(3) Permanent inter-state river water dispute tribunal through legislative amendment

(4) use of zonal councils, NITI aayog etc for building concensus on important issues

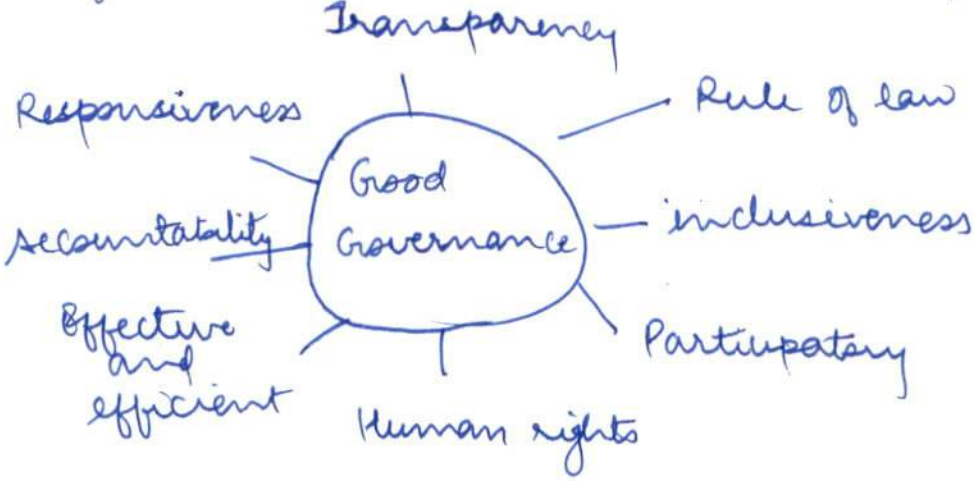
Success of GST council has shown that political will can effective resolve any difference of opinion ~~on~~ large national interest

15. प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हुई हाल की प्रगतियों में सुशासन के युग के सूत्रपात हेतु ई-गवर्नेंस को एक अत्यंत शक्तिशाली साधन बनाने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recent advances in technologies have the potential to make e-governance a very potent tool for ushering in an era of good governance. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans:- Good governance is a concept of governance which encompasses (as per UNDP):-



Attributes of Good Governance

Technology can potentially be utilised to promote e-governance (like DBT) which will usher in era of good governance as suggested by 2nd Administrative reform commission (ARC).

Technology & Good Governance

(1) Improving transparency
- citizen charter
- NGTA app

(2) Rule of law

- Digitisation of law
- Transparency in law using block chain technology

(3) Inclusiveness and participation

- use of AI for identification of beneficiary
- DBT to promote financial inclusion
- ~~engov~~, mygov.in for citizen participation

(4) Effective and efficient

- GeM (e-marketplace) for efficient procurement
- Aadhaar, Mobile and DBT (JAM trinity) for efficient benefit transfer

(5) Accountability

- Grievance redressal like PRAGATI platform, CPGRAMs

other various initiatives like SHE-BOX, NARI app, UTTAM app are steps in direction of promoting inclusive growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

constraints

① Digital infrastructure and digital literacy

② Internet speed is very low

③ Desire of privacy

④ Failure of authentication (eg → PDS) leading to exclusion errors

⑤ Cyber crimes (3rd largest susceptible nation)

way forward

① Increase accessibility, affordability and security of digital technology

② Availability of content in vernacular languages

③ Digital literacy and digital hygiene (PMGDISHA)

④ Incorporation of technology to bring efficiency and reduce corruption

⑤ Long term e-governance plan

strengthening data protection framework through legislative measure is very important.

16. यद्यपि भारतीय परोपकारी कार्यों में पहले से कहीं अधिक दान कर रहे हैं, तथापि भारत में परोपकारिता अभी भी प्रारंभिक चरण में है। इस संदर्भ में, परोपकारिता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में परोपकारिता में रुकावट उत्पन्न करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While Indians are donating to charitable causes more than ever, philanthropy in India is still at a formative stage. In this context, highlight the significance of philanthropy and state the factors holding back philanthropy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans

Philanthropy is an act of charity driven by sense of responsibility towards vulnerable sections of society.

Rising cases of philanthropic work like large scale donation during Kerala flood, donation on Bharat ka veer portal or individual efforts by rich businessmen ~~two~~ points towards philanthropy becoming a part of value as espoused by our traditional culture..

Significance of philanthropy

① supplement limited resources of state

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Reduce inequality

③ Promote distributive justice

④ Reduce vulnerability of different sections of society

⑤ Promote ethics and values in social interaction

⑥ Increase cohesion, peace and tolerance

⑦ In line with concepts of integral humanism, sabka sath-sabka vikas

Factors holding back Philanthropy

(1) Negative perception towards wealth

(2) Taxation system inhibits philanthropical efforts

(3) Laws like FCRA, PMLA etc also deter due to fear of suspecion

(4) No institutionalised mechanism for channeling philanthropy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5)

way forward

① Facilitative role of state:-

(1) Through policy framework

(2) Tax incentives

(3) legal reforms

(4) institutionalised mechanism

② Role of rich businessmen/ celebrities

(1) work as role model

(2) Take into account local needs

③ Role of citizens

(1) inculcate value of charity in children

(2) Help in whatever way we can

Therefore, philanthropy should be promoted to realise dream of New India by 2022.

17. भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि एक सुदृढ़ डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पारितंत्र का निर्माण इस संबंध में कैसे आमूल परिवर्तक सिद्ध हो सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the challenges faced in implementation of healthcare schemes in India. Examine how creation of a robust digital health ecosystem can prove to be a game changer in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans- Healthcare schemes like JSY, ICDS, PMJAY etc are targeted intervention to promote health and wellness and reduce IMR, MMR and other vulnerabilities.

challenges faced

(1) Expenditure :- public expenditure is only 1.28% of GDP

(2) Infrastructure :- acute lack of infrastructure like Beds, PHCs, tertiary care

(3) Human resource :- shortage of 5 lakh doctors (as per WHO)

(4) Rural - urban divide in healthcare

(5) non convergence of schemes

(6) lack of data, health records

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital health ecosystem

(1) Electronic health records :- facilitate better detection of diseases

(2) Evidence based policy making

(3) Provide for convergence of various scheme

(4) Portability of health care benefits like insurance

(5) Increased outreach through tele-health, tele-medicine

Limitation

(1) Issue of privacy :- lead to profiling

(2) Digital infrastructure

(3) Health a state subject ∟ need cooperation of state

(4) cyber security ← recent attack on British health ecosystem

suggestion

(1) Constitution of National digital health authority

(2) Effective guidelines for digital health record maintenance

(3) use of PPP model

(4) strengthen security of ecosystem

Digital healthcare can be a game changer

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली के समक्ष व्याप्त पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, वहनीयता और जवाबदेही संबंधी चुनौतियों को दूर करना अनिवार्य है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

For India to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it is imperative to address the challenges of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability faced by the current education system. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Current education system face challenges which inhibits India's emergence as a knowledge superpower.

Issues

① Access :- low accessibility of higher education institution, accessibility in tribal areas

② Equity :- low number of ST/SC/OBC students in higher education institutions, Girl education ignored by parents

③ Quality :- ASER report on primary education, no university in global Top 100 rankings

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Affordability and accountability :-

high cost of private education and lack of accountability like teacher absenteeism

suggestion

① Implementation of Kasturi rangan report on new economic policy

② National testing agency

③ NIRF for quality testing

④ UGC, MCI reforms

⑤ Research ecosystem should be strengthened

⑥ More scholarship.

⑦ Initiatives like GIAN, PMRF and institute of eminence

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, अफगानिस्तान में शांति और सुलह की प्रक्रिया के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Identify different factors which have affected the Afghan peace process. Also, throw light on India's approach towards peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans

Factors affecting Afghan peace process

① Involvement of various external actors like USA, China, Russia

② Interventions of Pakistan

③ multiplicity of terrorist organisations eg:- Taliban, ISIS

④ Hard stand of taliban

⑤ lack of capability of government

⑥ Difficult geography

Indias approach

① Afghan led afghan owned process

② Development grants

③ Infra development

④ Capacity building

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका एवं रूस दोनों के साथ संबंध महत्वपूर्ण हैं, हालांकि इन दोनों संबंधों की अपनी-अपनी चुनौतियाँ हैं तथा इन दोनों शक्तियों के मध्य टकराव से इनमें से कुछ चुनौतियाँ और बढ़ गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Ties with both USA and Russia are important for India, however, both these relations have their own sets of challenges, and some of these are further accentuated by the friction between these two powers. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 072314

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANKUR KUMAR JAIN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

25-08-2019

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. किसानों को आय की हानि से बचाने हेतु एक प्रभावी फसल बीमा प्रणाली अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

An effective crop insurance system is crucial in cushioning income losses for farmers. In this context, assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans:

Crop insurance provides a cushion against potential losses due to factors like natural disaster, pest attack etc thus reducing vulnerability of poor farmers.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

(1) Premium:- 1.5% on Rabi, 1% on Kharif, 5% on cash crops and horticulture

(2) wider coverage :- like local disasters :- hail storms, post harvest losses

(3) Farmer can avail full sum insured as no cap on government's subsidy

(4) use of technology for assessment :- Mobile, Drone, GPS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Performance

(1) Benefited > 10 lakh farmers

(2) Increased production

(3) increased risk taking capability of farmers

(4) increased agriculture growth rate

(5) spur demand in rural economy

challenges

(1) Insurance companies not providing full benefits

(2) Lack of awareness among farmers

(3) Fiscal capacity of government is limited

(4) large scale crop cutting assessment

(5) does not take into account productivity of individual farms

way forward

(1) Increase coverage by information dissemination

(2) Better regulation of insurance firms

PMFBY holds the key to reducing agri sector distress

2. दिवाला एवं शोधन अक्षमता संहिता (IBC) के महत्व को समझाते हुए, उन चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें इसकी वास्तविक क्षमता को साकार करने के लिए दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explaining the significance of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), highlight the challenges that need to be addressed for it to achieve its true potential. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans

Insolvency and Bankruptcy code is a revolutionary law targeted at easy exit of distressed firms and resolution of firm balance sheet problem.

Significance

(1) streamline resolution process
(2) Increased recovery rate
(3) will reduce NPAs in banking system (currently 10.9%)
(4) Protect interests of creditors both financial and operational
(5) promote growth and investment
(6) promote better utilisation of productive assets

IBC assumes significance in the backdrop of stagnation in economic growth due to large scale unproductive assets.

challenges

① Resolution process not adhering to time line of 270 days

② lack of consensus among committee of creditors

③ Bias against liquidation

④ limited capacity of NCLT to deal with increased flow of cases

⑤ section 29A incentivises firms to stay small

way forward

① Promote foreign investment in stressed assets

② strict adherence to time line

IBC is an evolving legislative process which is reduce stress in economy and increase flow of credit.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत के परिवहन और लॉजिस्टिक क्षेत्रक का कायापलट करने में मल्टी-मोडल परिवहन की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the potential of multimodal transport in transforming India's transportation and logistics sector. Mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans According to WB, indian economy faces high logistic cost (upto 14% of total value) and India's performance in logistics performance index is very low.

Potential of multimodal transport

(1) Reduce the imbalance in different sectors :- Road sectors contributes >60%.

(2) Increase competitiveness by reducing cost

(3). Improve turn around time

(4) Reduce wastage especially in agri processing sectors

(5) Generate employment and boost exports

(6) Increase choice for transport

Measures taken

(1) creation of dedicated freight corridors

(2) Multimodal terminal on National waterway - 1 at varanasi

(3) Bharat mala project

(4) sagarmala project for coastal development

(5) Policy level interventions :- Multi modal transport policy, Metro policy, NUMS

Multimodal transport system will increase efficiency and reduce cost in transport and logistic sector thus making India manufacturing hub.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. निजी निवेश वह प्रमुख प्रेरक है जो अर्थव्यवस्था को संवृद्धि के स्व-धारणीय चक्र की ओर उत्प्रेरित करता है। इस कथन की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में निजी निवेश को पुन: प्रवर्तित करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

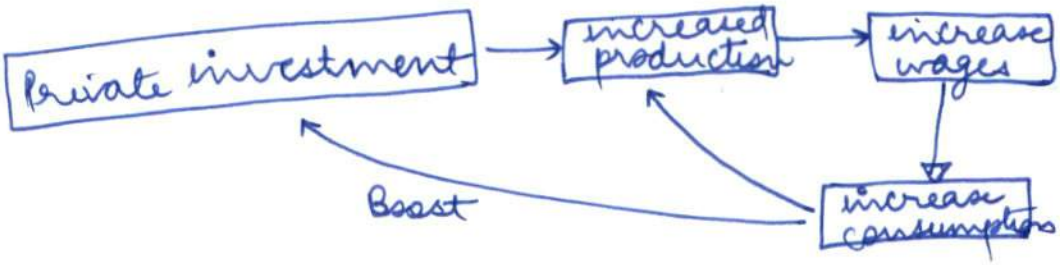
Private investment is a key driver that catalyses an economy into a self-sustaining cycle of growth. Explaining the statement, highlight the steps that should be taken to revive private investment in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans

limited capacity and responsibility to provide for necessary social services reduce capability of government in achieving growth potential of economy.

Therefore private investment in economy becomes key driver as it creates a self-sustaining cycle



self-sustaining cycle

steps taken

① allowing more sectors to raise external commercial borrowing

② New instruments for investment like masala bond, INVITs, REITs

③ Removal of surcharge on high income to boost FPIs

④ Exemptions given on ~~income~~ angel taxs to startup

⑤ various programmes like Make in India, startup India

⑥ Reduction in policy rates and linking interest rate with repo rate is under consideration

⑦ IBC, GST etc legal reforms

These measures combined with fiscal discipline by Government will boost private investment thus reviving economic growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. परित्यक्त नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु भारत में स्थापित किए जा रहे अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की प्रभावकारिता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Comment on the efficacy of waste to energy plants being established in India in order to solve the problem of discarded municipal solid waste. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans India has setup waste to energy plant of total capacity of 28GW and more plants are under various stage of construction.

Importance

(1) Increase energy security
(2) recovery of productive resources
(3) Reduce solid waste
(4) Positive environmental externalities like GHG emission will reduce

Efficacy

(1) Have potential to productively utilise municipal solid waste
(2) Reduce dumping in landfills.
(3) reduce soil, water and air pollution

challenges

(1) Nature of waste :- mixing of dry and wet waste reduce efficacy

(2) collection of waste is another issue :- involvement of large scale unorganised sector

(3) waste has low calorific value

(4) high toxicity of gases from waste to energy plants

(5) Resistance from locals eg- okhla plant

(6) No assured buyers or long term purchasing contracts

way forward

(1) Promote segregation at source

(2) Increased collection by channeling waste collected by unorganised sectors

(3) Assured purchase by municipalities of energy / electricity generated by waste to energy plants

Focus should be given to develop technology to increase efficiency of these plants as suggested by NITI Aayog in 3 year action agenda.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (NCAP) के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, इसके द्वारा शमन, जानकारी और डेटाबेस संवर्धन एवं संस्थागत सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए अपनाई गई रणनीतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the significance of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), mention the strategies adopted by it for mitigation, knowledge and database augmentation and institutional strengthening. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans National clean air programme aims to control and reduce air pollution in 102 non-attainable cities and towns.

Significance

(1) According to WHO, 14 out of 20 most polluted cities are in India.

(2) ~~Health~~ death due to air pollution:- 1.5 lakh /yr

(3) costs around 3% of GDP

(4) It will help in proper monitoring and targeted interventions to reduce air pollution

(5) Help to protect right to clean environment to citizens

(6) Reduce health expenditure caused due to air pollution

(7) Reduce incidence of diseases like asthma, pulmonary diseases

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

strategies

(1) Increased monitoring in urban as well as rural areas through network of stations

(2) Graded response based on level of pollution

(3) Target to reduce pollution by 20-30% by 2022

(4) creation of national level inventory and database about pollution level to develop forecasting capability

(5) strengthening IMD, ~~NCRWC~~ CPCB etc

challenges

(1) Targets are not ambitious enough

(2) standards for various pollutants not strict as per WHO (eg- PM2.5 Indian standards are 4-5 times then WHO)

way forward

Promote research in air pollution assessment and mitigation and increase coverage of NCAP by bringing more cities into its ambit

7. हाल के दशकों में भारत ने अपनी IPR व्यवस्था को TRIPS के अनुरूप बनाने हेतु इसे परिवर्तित किया है। हालांकि, इसके पश्चात् भी विकसित विश्व के संदर्भ में IPR से संबंधित मुद्दों पर मौलिक मतभेद बने हुए हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In recent decades India has made changes in its IPR regime to make it TRIPS compliant, however there continue to remain fundamental differences on IPR related issues in relation to the developed world. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans

IPR are rights given for intellectual property thus protecting intellectual property and incentivising research and innovation.

IPR regime : TRIPs compliance

(1) New IPR regime streamlines the process of IPR filing and application processing

(2) reduction of time in granting IPR

(3) Awareness generation about value creation through IPR protection

(4) Handholding and support to startup in filing for IPR

(5) strong mechanism to reduce IPR infringement, evergreen of rights

Differences with developed world

① USTR has put India on advanced watch list over IPR issue

② compulsory licensing :- in public interest allowing domestic company to develop generic version of a IPR protected drug

③ stringent norms for evergreening :- test of increase efficacy for renewal of IPR

④ delay in IPR grants

way forward

(1) concerns raised by developed countries ~~are~~ can be taken into account but without compromising on domestic necessities

There is need to balance interests of companies with interests of indian economy and society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. चंद्रयान-2 को न केवल ISRO के सर्वाधिक चुनौतीपूर्ण अभियानों में से एक, बल्कि चंद्रयान-1 की तुलना में तकनीकी रूप से अधिक उन्नत भी माना जा रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, परीक्षण कीजिए कि चंद्रमा का अन्वेषण सामान्य रूप से समस्त मानवता को कैसे लाभ पहुंचा सकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Chandrayaan-2 has not only been considered as one of the most challenging missions of ISRO but also more technologically advanced than Chandrayaan-1. Elaborate. Further, examine how lunar exploration can benefit humanity in general. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Chandrayaan-2 was recently launched by ISRO, making India only fourth nation in the world to have lander on moon.

Most challenging and advanced

① 1st time GSLV-MK III was used for interplanetary mission

② soft landing by landing bot (Pragyan) - a big challenge

③ 1st mission to explore south pole (far side) of moon

④ Rover (vikram) will collect various samples to test :- availability of water, soil minerals

⑤ increase confidence and prestige of ISRO

Benefits

① understanding evolution of planetary life

② exploring minerals :- increase potential resources for future economy

③ Testing of water :- understanding formation of water

④ climate research will help in our understanding of atmospheric processes

Lunar explorations will help us testing various technologies and promote sustainability of human life.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. अनेक राष्ट्रों की सामरिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता और बढ़ती अंतरिक्ष क्षमताओं को देखते हुए, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष के सैन्यीकरण को एक खतरा माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष को सुरक्षित रूप से शासित करने हेतु एक नियम आधारित व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Given the strategic rivalries and growing space capabilities of many countries, militarisation of outer space is considered a threat. In this context, discuss the need for a rule-based order to securely govern outer space. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans. Recent testing of anti satellite missile (ASAT) by India has reignited debate about growing militarisation of space which is considered 4th dimension of warfare.

Growing strategic rivalries

(1) Countries like USA and china are considering formation of dedicated space command

(2) Proliferation of strategic weapon systems which can be used from space eg. satellite destroyer missiles, laser guns

(3) Geo-political rivalries intensifying between nations with space capabilities eg. US-Russia scrapped INF treaty

Need for rule-based order

① To promote peaceful use of outer space

② ensure equality among nations on global common

③ space militarisation can be threat to existance of humanity

④ Rule based order will reduce vulnerability of small nations without space capabilities

⑤ Promote equity, inclusion and development of all

Therefore, there is an urgent need for a global treaty under UN framework to establish a rule based governance structure for outer space.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्डरिंग) न केवल भारत की वित्तीय प्रणाली की स्थिरता, बल्कि इसकी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए भी खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि धन शोधन निवारण अधिनियम, 2002 इन मुद्दों को किस सीमा तक संबोधित करता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Money laundering not only threatens the stability of the financial system of India but also its national security. Elucidate. In this context, discuss how far the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 addresses these issues. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans- money laundering is an organised crime in which unaccounted money is taken out of financial system and channelised through various means to reintegrate in the economy as legal money.

Transfer → Layering → Integration

3 steps of money laundering

Threats :- ① Financial stability

① destablise economy
② distort assessment of macroeconomic fundamentals
③ promote black money, corruption
④ create distortion in policy formation

② National security

① used in funding of organised crimes like drugs and arms trafficking

② Primary mean of terror financing
eg:- IB report on JMK

③ support radicalisation and left wing extremism

PMLA, 2002

Success

① wide powers to ED to tackle money laundering

② confiscation and attachment of property and assets

③ unearthened various organised network

④ help of intelligence agencies

Issues

① Not a standalone crime

② Prosecution depends upon establishment of charges in related crime

③ slow progress of cases in judicial system

Recent amendments proposed in PMLA to increase power of ED and make it a standalone crime are a welcome step forward.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारत में कृषि विपणन संबंधी सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि बाजारों के उन प्रमुख पहलुओं की पहचान कीजिए जिनमें सुधार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the need for agricultural marketing reforms in India. Also, identify the key aspects of agricultural markets that need to be reformed. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Agricultural markets are governed by Agricultural produce marketing Acts (APMC) of respective states.

Need for reforms

① Monopolistic market

(1) monopoly of APMCs

(2) Reduced choice of farmer

② Large number of intermediaries

(1) Reduce farmgate price

(2) Huge gap between procurement and selling prices

③ Farmer's distress

(1) increased suicides due to debt trap

(2) Non remunerative farming

④ wastages

(1) limited capacity of APMCs to store produce

(2) wastage of fruit - vegetables (40%) due to lack of infrastructure

⑤ other issues

(1) Low assessment of qualities

(2) Multiplicity of fees/ levies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reforms

① Integration of market

(1) By removing monopoly of APMCs

(2) single point market fee

(3) uniform licensing

(4) use of technology like e-NAM

② competition

(1) promoting private mandis

(2) GrAMs as rural local market

③ Infrastructure

(1) Transportation :- Reefer trucks

(2) storage :- cold, storage, warehouse

(3) Quality testing

④ Awareness

(1) Information dissemination through CSCs, AGMARKNET

⑤ Others

(1) Better price discovery through connecting e-NAM with spot market

(2) contract farming

Impact

① Farmers will become price giver rather than price taker

② Increase productivity and profit in agriculture

③ Reduce wastage and ensure food security

④ spur growth in rural economy thus boosting national economy

⑤ Promote value addition and make agriculture organised and sustainable

There is an urgent need for states to enact agriculture produces and livestock marketing model Bill so that the vicious cycle of agriculture failure can be broken.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. सरकार द्वारा हाल के वर्षों में अपने विनिवेश लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के बावजूद, रणनीतिक विनिवेश और निजीकरण की दिशा में इसके प्रयास सीमित रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Despite the government meeting its disinvestment targets in recent years, its efforts towards strategic disinvestment and privatisation remain limited. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans- Government in recent years successfully met its disinvestment targets thus achieving revenue targets and controlling fiscal deficit.

strategic disinvestment and privatisation

(1) Involves sale of strategic share (>26%) to a single entity or privatisation by transferring majority stocks (>50%)

(2) effective control of organisation is transferred to private sector

Why??

(1) To increase efficiency by bringing private expertise

(2) to revive loss making PSUs

(3) to reduce government footprints from market

(4) to generate revenue for social sector spending

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Limited success

(1) Unfavourable conditions

Eg:- Transfer of huge debt as in case of Air India

(2) Labour related issues

(1) unions vehemently opposed to privatisation

(2) Package also include condition of non-retrenchment

(3) Unsustainable ventures

(4) Packaged deal

(1) Take all or nothing deal as seen in case of air India

(5) Trust deficit between private and Government sector

(6) Lack of investment capacity due to credit crunch

(7) Economic slowdown

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Suggestions

(1) Use of innovative products like ETFs

(2) Asset monetisation like excess land available with PSUs

(3) Privatisation of profit making subsidiaries rather than packaged deals

(4) Labour reforms (new labour code)

(5) Governance reforms in PSEs to revive growth

Government should look for early exit from loss making PSUs so that wastage of limited fiscal capacity can be stopped and resources can be better utilised in capital formation. Recent steps taken by NITI Aayog should be considered by Govt in this regard.

13. ऐसे तर्क दिए जाते हैं कि रोजगार सृजन और उत्पादकता भारत में फर्मों की आयु के अनुरूप पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं बढ़ती है। इस संदर्भ में, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्यों भारतीय फर्में छोटे स्तर से आरंभ होती हैं और छोटी ही बनी रहती हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

There have been arguments that employment creation and productivity do not grow adequately as firms age in India. In this context, analyse why Indian firms start small and stay small. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans:- In recent years, the phenomenon of jobless growth was highlighted by various stakeholders. The contribution of MSME sector in employment (65%), shows that indian firms do not grow with times in terms of productivity and employment.

Reasons for remaining small

(1) Capital availability

(1) low capital for expansion

(2) credit crunch due to Twin balance sheet problems

(3) non developed bond market, crowding out by government

(2) Taxation

(1) complex tax ecosystem

(2) Increased compliance cost

(3) Fear of tax terrorism

(4) Lack of clarity and stability in tax regime

(3) Labour issues

(1) Multiplicity of labour laws

(2) distorted labour market

(3) Huge compliance and litigation cost

(4) Regulatory framework

(1) Availability of land

(2) clearances like environmental clearance

(3) contract enforcement mechanism

(5) Lack of risk taking capability, difficulty in exit etc are thwart growth

(6) Technology availability, skilled professional etc

Therefore, most of the firms find it difficult to grow in size and productivity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Suggestion

(1) Increased availability of credit through tackling NPAs (IBC, Project shashakt)

(2) single window clearance (MoEFCC's parivartan portal)

(3) Labour market reforms - Fixed term employment, labour code

(4) Enforciability of contracts - Sri Krishna committee's report on arbitration

(5) Develop Industry - Academia linkages, intensify skilling programs

(6) Boost technology adoption through research and development

(7) incentivise growth through tax incentives, capital subsidy, infrastructure development

various measures taken by Govt like SEZ, CEZ, cluster development etc will incentivise growth of small firms.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. भारत में ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु ऊर्जा दक्षता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Bring out the importance of focussing on energy efficiency for achieving energy security in India. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans:

Rising population (by 2027 most populous country) and growing economy will boost the energy demand by 900 GW by 2040 in India.

Therefore, increasing energy efficiency is very important for achieving energy security.

Energy security :- why needed?

(1) Dependence on import from west asian countries :- Geo political instability

(2) Inflation due to increase in oil prices

(3) widening current account deficit and weakening rupee

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Importance of energy efficiency

(1) Increase productivity and reduce energy related cost

(2) increase competitiveness → increasing profit

(3) Reduce wastage of precious energy resource

(4) Reduce use of fossil fuel → control in GHG emission → help in achieving INDCs

(5) control air pollution and global warming

(6) promote intergenerational equity.

steps taken

(1) National mission for enhancing energy efficiency (NMEEE)

- market mechanisms to reduce energy wastage

(2) Energy efficient building codes:- as housing sector accounts for ≥30% of energy consumption

(3) Promotion of renewable energy
- National solar mission
- Hybrid energy policy
- International solar alliance

(4) E-mobility mission
- to promote electric and hybrid vehicles
- Public transport to be run on electricity

(5) Leap frogging from BS-IV to BS-VI with reduced NO_x, SO_x pollutants

(6) Banning of diesel vehicles above 10yrs in NCR region

(7) Focus on waste to energy generation
- Biomass based cogeneration plant

Government has also provided gas connections to ≥5Cr to poor households under Ujjawala scheme to provide clean and efficient cooking fuel.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. लंबे समय से न्यूनतम मजदूरी हेतु सांविधिक ढांचा होने के बावजूद, अनेक श्रमिक निरंतर इसकी पहुंच से बाहर बने हुए हैं। इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite having a statutory framework for minimum wages since long, many workers continue to remain outside its reach. Examine the reasons and suggest corrective measures in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans

Minimum wages Act, 1948 provides for statutory minimum wages for various sectors. Despite legal framework, many workers did not benefit much.

Reasons

(1) Coverage :- currently more than 429 v jobs / employment type of are recognised. Not all sectors have been covered by the Act.

(2) Lax implementation of law

(3) multiplicities of wages across states and sectors

(4) Lack of awareness among workers

(5) No revision with relation to rise in inflation

(6) Gender bias :- wages are low in women oriented sectors (domestic workers)

In this context, recently Sri Anoop Satpathy committee submitted its report recommending a national level minimum wage of ₹9750/month or alternatively regional wise wages.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Corrective measures

(1) Reform the laws by including different types of job profiles and worker categories.

(2) Implement recommendations of Anoop Satpathy committee

(3) Revision of wages based on CPI (periodically)

(4) common wage across sectors to bring uniformity

(5) Passing of labour code on wages Bill, 2017

It is very important to protect the workers by providing for minimum wages.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में एक सुस्थापित कार्बन बाजार के महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रमाण-पत्रों (REC) की प्रणाली को स्पष्ट करते हुए, REC बाजार के समक्ष आ रही चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the significance of a well-established carbon market in India. In this context, explaining the mechanism of renewable energy certificates (REC), highlight the challenges that the REC market faces. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans: carbon market is a marketing mechanism to reduce carbon footprint in economy and incentivise investment in carbon efficiency.

significance

(1) Reduces consumption of carbon intensive energy

(2) control GHG emissions thus reducing global warming potential

(3) Achievement of INDCs :- reduction of carbon intensity by 30-35% by 2030

(4) Reduce cost and increase competitiveness

(5) also promote energy security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mechanism of REC

(1) devised under PAT (perform - achieve trade) of NMEEE

(2) sector specific energy consumption standards

(3) companies saving excess energy saving targets through use of renewable energy can trade REC

(4) Facilitate exchanges like Power exchange

challenges

(1) All sectors are not covered.

(2) doesnot reduce overall carbon consumption in economy

(3) only few big corporations are availing market facility

(4) investment in renewable energy not cost effective

(5) Lack of awareness

(6) No legal backing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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suggestion

(1) increase investment through green bonds

(2) Bring more sectors under PAT

(3) strict enforcement of carbon footprint standards

(4) Renewable purchase obligation

REC mechanism holds the key to reduce carbon intensity of indian economy which is very necessary to achieve the target of Paris agreement.

17. आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण और जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन संबंधी प्रयासों के समेकन की आवश्यकता एवं इसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the need and challenges in integrating the efforts for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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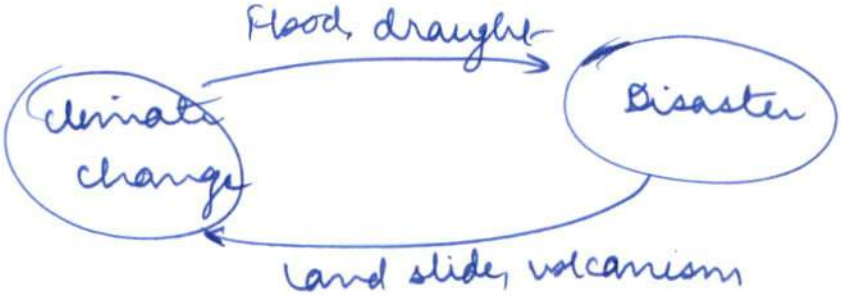
Ans

climate change and disaster risk are intertwined, both having significant impact on each other.



Thus there is need for integrating efforts.

Need

(1) Future disasters risk are increasingly due to climate change. Therefore disaster risk reduction must factor in climate change.

(2) Eg:- Flood proof housing project in coastal area

(3) Drought prone agriculture in arid, semi arid areas

challenges

(1) Lack of understanding about climate induced future disasters and associated risks

(2) Technological interventions as sharing is limited

(3) Developed countries not supporting financing efforts

(4) low capacity of nations especially developing & LDCs

(5) Predictability of disasters is difficult

Increased access to capital, technology and capability is necessary

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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in mitigating risks and increasing resilience.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. नीति-निर्माण में आंकड़ों के महत्व को देखते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि इसकी क्षमता अल्पप्रयुक्त क्यों बनी हुई है। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की आंकड़ा अवसंरचना को रूपांतरित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Given the significance of data in policy making, analyze why its potential remains underutilised. Also, suggest some measures for transforming India's data infrastructure in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Answer

Data driven policy making is very important for increasing efficiency, economy and effectiveness.

Issues

(1) Lack of availability of data

(2) Fragmented data sources

(3) Issue of interoperability

(4) low adoption of technologies like big data

(5) non availability of skilled professional for interpretation of data

(6) issue of security and privacy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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measures

(1) Institutional architecture should be strengthened :- Apex level body for devising std of data collection

(2) Infuse technology in governance to generate data

(3) strengthen cyber security and data protection regime

(4) co-operation among agencies

(5) NITI aayog efforts

There is need to adopt data driven approach for success of programs like smart city.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद की जड़ें कई कारकों में निहित हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में सीमा-पार उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The roots of insurgency in the North Eastern region are embedded in a host of factors. Discuss. What measures have been taken to tackle cross-border insurgency in this area? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans

Insurgency in North east region is due to following ~~insurgency~~ reasons --

(1) complex geography i.e mountains, forests

(2) International border i.e more than 90%

(3) Multi ethnic society

(4) low development

Measures

(1) International support like Joint operation with Myanmar

(2) Infrastructure development at border

(3) use of technology

(4) Reduce terror financing

(5) BPG at Bangladesh border

(6) development

(7) negotiation with various extremist groups like NSCN, MNF

(6) Policys - Kaladhan project, Trilateral highways

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण का मुकाबला करने में भारत के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the challenges faced by India in countering terror financing. Also, mention the steps taken by India in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans

challenges faced

(1) use of Hawala route

(2) Intelligence failure

(3) state supported terrorism

(4) lack of data, coordination with neighbours

steps taken

(1) Bilateral agreements for intelligence sharing

(2) Legal measures - PMLA

(3) Institutional - special cell, NIA

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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